All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Dully Bee for the week ending April 6, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, March 31. 20,325
Saturday, April 1. 10,330 19,410

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
7th day of April, A. D., 1888. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, S.s.
County of Douglass, S.s.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 1 daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month
of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April,
1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887,
14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,133 copies; for Agust,
1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,330
copies; for October, 1887, 14,331; for November,
1887, 15,225 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041
copies; for January, 1888, 15,205 copies; for
February, 1888, 15,902 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
6d day of March, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE union bricklayers and contrac tors are farther apart to-day than they were four weeks ago.

THERE are still several planks loose in the sidewalks on the principal thoroughfares which the inspector fails to observe.

If the council will only have four men at work at Hanscom park this summer, it seems that a fifth man might be employed to look after Jefferson square.

A CORN palace is a good idea as an attractive feature for fair week, but why are we obliged to copy after Sioux original as well as appropriate for the occasion.

SINCE the dead-lock began in the be house of representatives April 4, the principal proceeding has been the calling of the roll. Day in and day out there has been nothing but a succession of "ayes" and "noes" as the members have answered to their names.

THE unfortunate street car accident which cost the life of Mr. John Grant's little son demands an immediate reform in the street car service. The city demands experienced drivers and conductors. The time has come when the street car company should be compelled to take every precaution against acci-

THERE is danger that the board of education will become more improvident and reckless than ever because the revenue from licenses alreay paid in exceeds \$150,000. With such a large fund at its disposal the clamor for all sorts of hare-brained schemes and the demand for higher salaries will become almost irresistible.

COLONEL "Bill" Morrison, of Illinois, stands a fair show for the vice-presidency on the democratic ticket. He will have the solid support of the Illinois delegation. And if for any reason Indiana is overlooked in the making of the presidential slate, horizontal Bill's name is very likely to be written with a big B in the second column.

A MEMBER of the board of trade wants to know whether there is a char-Ser for a pontoon bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs. We refer the genaleman to Union Pacific headquarters for information. The Union Pacific controls the two bridges at this point and the pontoon charter can probably be found in some pigeon hole at the company's office.

THE latest advices on the chief justiceship point to Judge Schofield of the Illinois state supreme court. But the judge is reported to say that he would not accept the high office even though it were handed to him on a silver plate. This may be true, but we would not take the chances of tempting an Illinois democrat with that office unless it had a string tied to it.

A THOUSAND thanks are due to the friendly European nations who are willing to arbitrate the serious complications which have arisen between the United States and the great power of Moroccb. An appalling catastrophe has been averted. For what could defenseless America do against the myriads of barbarians which Ali Bey might have sent over here to subdue us?

WHILE the chief of police is making a vigorous effort all along the line to clear the alleys of garbage the pools of stagnant water in various parts of the city continue to breed malaria. These cess pools are far more dangerous to the public health than the filthy alleys. Why can't the street commissioner have them filled? If there is any money in the city treasury for grading it could not be mere profitably invested.

A VERY large portion of paving contracted for in 1887 still remains to be done. The award for this paving was made on the basis of the bids for last year. The failure to fulfill these contracts left the board of public works the option to let this unfinished paving to the parties who are the lowest bidders for paving in 1888 or allow the contractors for last years paving to complete the paving included in their contracts for the year 1887 at the rates at which the lowest bidder for paving in 1888 will reretve for paving with the same material this year. This is simply business.

Nebraska at Chicago. The republican party of Nebraska has

nothing to fear so much as the danger that threatens it of falling under the direction and domination of self-seeking corporation mercenaries. The action of the convention of republican clubs in this city showed plainly what class of men are again endeavoring to rule and run the party in this state. Subsequent developments have still more distinctly indicated that these men are actively and insidiously at work to more firmly fasten their grip upon the party, so that they may be enabled to render it a mere machine for furthering their ambitions and purposes. Advices | idly, when settlers become assured that from various portions of the state show that they are not losing any time, or allowing any opportunity to escape that will aid them to make themselves solid. They are adroit and skillful in the dark ways of political scheming, and are as unscrupulous as they are shrewd. They are the confidence men of politics, who make victims of the unwary and confiding citizens who will not take the trouble to look up their records and inquire as to their motives and aims.

The republican party of the nation will soon enter upon a campaign of the gravest importance, considered with reference to the possible effect of its result upon the future of the party. It

must fight the old enemy, now more strongly intrenched than at any other time in more than thirty years. In order that the party may avoid mistakes it is necessary that everywhere it shall put forward as the representatives of its sentiment and policy men of unquestioned character and ability, who have always been faithful to its principles, and who can be trusted to subordinate all other considcrations to the welfare of the party. The selection of such men is quite as essential in assured republican states, such as Nebraska, as in any other. There is no reason why Ohio and Illinois, because they are sure to cast their vote for the republican candidates next November, should not send as delegates to the national convention men of the highest ability and character, who will not only faithfully represent the republicans of

cannot afford to make any mistakes. It

those states, but will exert an influence upon the deliberations of the convention. Nor do the republicans of those states intend to be represented by an inferior class of men. The strongest and truest of their leaders will be at Chicago. It is equally City? Omaha should get up something desirable that the republicans of Nebraska shall be represented there by men who can voice their sentiments with some chance of being heard and respected. The national republican convention will be no place for smallbore politicians. Still less will it be a proper place for monopoly apologists and the creatures of the corporations. The great work to be accomplished there, upon the wisdom of which will depend the immediate fate, and, per-

haps, the life of the party, must not be

imperilled by the presence in the na-

tional convention of narrow and self-

seeking political schemers who are

republicans for revenue only. Nebraska has able, faithful and honest republicans who can be depended upon to wisely and creditably represent the republican sentiment of the state at Chicago, and it is from among such that the selection of delegates should be made. They will probably not push themselves forward in pursuit of the honor, nor should it be necessary for them to do so. They are well known, and the call to them to serve should be spontaneous and hearty. If this be done, Nebraska may have a representation in the national republican convention of which her people can be proud, and which may give her

a commanding influence upon the character and action of that body. Otherwise there is danger that she will be represented by men who will bring her no credit and may imperil rather than help the cause of the party in the country. It is not too soon for the republicans of Nebraska to give this matter their serious attention. Material Progress in Utah.

Trustworthy advices from Utah state that the territory is realizing something very like a boom, and that the people are giving all their attention to the question of material prosperity and progress, leaving political matters to take care of themselves. The subject of statehood is hardly discussed, and when a couple of weeks ago the aunouncement was made that the senate judiciary committee had reported against the admission of the territory at present, it was received with general unconcern, as if the matter had never been seriously thought of. It seems that apart from the greater interest of the people of Utah in their material affairs, there has been a change in the sentiment of the more thoughtful citizens regarding statehood. They are represented as believing that it would not be altogether good. In the territorial condition the general government pays most of the expense of the local administrations, and consequently taxation in Utah is lighter than in any other state or territory in the union, the total for all purposes being only about two cents on an assessed valuation which will not average more than twenty-five per cent. of the cash value of the property. Property owners understand that under a state government the taxes would be largely increased. and they are not anxious to barter the advantage they possess in this respect for the political privileges, of doubtful value, to be acquired by statehood. It is said to be not improbable that when the next movement is made for statehood it will be favored by the Gentiles and opposed by the Mormons, thus reversing the situation as it has been.

There has been a large growth in the population of the territory within the past year, and the effect has been especially marked in the improvement of real estate values in Salt Lake City. It is said these have increased during the past six months to the amount of \$5,000,000. Undoubtedly this is to some extent speculative, but sagacious observers have thought for some time that the Mormon capital could not long be neglected by investors; and have predicted that when a start was made it would have a pro-

not due altogether to the wisdom and foresight of the men who founded Salt Lake City that it is located where it must inevitably become a city of some metropolitan pretensions. It enjoys some peculiar advantages, and nothing seems to be more certain than that within the next ten years it will have a business and prosperity which no one would have ventured to predict ten years ago. The territory of Utah is rich in mineral resources and has a productive soil, while having generally a very favorable climate. With such conditions it is certain to attract population rapthey have nothing to apprehend from Mormon interference.

With the growth of population the Mormon problem will soon cease to give any trouble. The curative agencies are at work and are operating satisfactorily. A few more years will see the end, so far as Utah is concerned, of all the controversy which the Mormon question has so long caused and this interesting piece of the nation may become one of its most populous and prosperous parts.

The Minority View Not Acceptable. The general principle is laid down in the report of the minority of the ways and means committee that any extension of the free list will be damaging to American producers of raw material, and that any reduction in the tariff on manufactured products will inevitably sweep out of existence American indus-

It will be unfortunate, we believe, for the republican party, especially in the west, if this view of the situation is taken by the representatives of the party in congress assembled. Whatever the clamor for the maintenance of the war tariff may be among republican voters of the highly protected industries of the east, it is not apparent among the farmers and producers of the west. There is a genuine demand among them for reform of the tariff and for revenue reduction through a reduction of taxation. This feeling, which has been voiced so strongly in Minnesota, is scarcely less prevalent in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, where the great proportion of the citizens are depending upon labor which is only indirectly and in a comparatively small degree benefitted by a high tariff.

The farmers of the west, quite irrespective of the party with which they affiliate, favor a genuine tariff reform. They concern themselves less with the tables of technical statistics and with the various theories which they are used to bolster up, than they do with the fact that the chief burden of taxation, through the tariff, falls upon them and that the resulting benefits accrue most largely to the advantage of citizens in other sections of the country. They know that clothing. that food and that shelter are greatly enhanced to them in cost through the operations of a tariff which is piling up a surplus in the treasury and which is maintained by a coalition of protected interests which they are called upon by their votes to support.

With the great principle of tariff reform, to which both parties have committed themselves, they are entirely in sympathy, but they will not long remain in sympathy with any party wh formance does not tally with its profes sions. To the farmers of the west, the fact that there is an enormous surplus in the treasury is of infinitely less importance than the fact that there is annually an increasing vacuum in their own pockets.

However much the high priests of unwarranted protection may laugh away the statement of the yearly increasing list of mortgages held by eastern manufacturers and trust companies upon western farms, the western farmer who works from morn till night in providing means for the support of his family will decline to look upon his increasing indebtedness as an evidence of increasing prosperity. The rapid peopling of the country and the enhanced values of farm lands have, perhaps, thus far enabled him to make up his losses, or to carry his losses, by increasing loans upon his realty, but his ability to borrow is in no sense an evidence of the benefits which he has derived from a tariff upon manufactured

products. Conventions, artfully manipulated by shrewd politicians, may for the time being suppress and smother the demands of the western farmer for tax reduc-

tions, but it cannot forever suppress it. A BILL in the Massachusetts legislature to permit savings banks in that state to invest in bonds of Minnosota and its cities was voted down by an overwhelming majority. This action an eastern contemporary, joining in the chorus of that section depreciatory of western securities, says "may be taken as a sort of official warning to New England investors that speculation in western lands and securities has extended to the limits of financial safety.' The inference is strained, since it is not likely the solons of the Massacltusetts legislature took any trouble to inform themselves regarding western securities and were actuated solely by the desire to keep at home, earning four or five per cent, money that could be employed in the west in an entirely safe way that would pay eight and nine per cent. The bonds of Minnesota and of the prosperous cities of that state are just as safe investments as the bonds of Massachusetts and of Boston, and more profitable. It is unjust to the savings banks of Massachusetts to deny them the privilege of buying these bonds. and we have not a doubt that the influence which killed the bill to permit the banks to invest their money in this way came from the borrowers of money, who want to keep it at a four or five per cent rate. The persistent talk in the east about the insecurity of western investments is the shallowest nonsense, as can be demonstrated by reference to well authenticated facts. We have no doubt Minnesota will continue to prosper and advance without the help of Massachusetts capital.

RHODE ISLAND has a law that no forsign-born citizen can vote for state officers who does not hold property to the | back inflation amendment | Spooner offered

longed and vigorous run. It is perhaps | value of at least \$134. The law is a relic of old colonial days, and under it many are disfranchised who are otherwise competent to vote. At the last election, in which the republicans were successful, an amendment to the constitution, relating to suffrage, was submitted to the people, the object of which is to do sway with the property qualification of voters, and it was successful. As the amendment will take effect at once, it is estimated there will be added to the voting strength of Rhode Island at the next election about eight thousand. The democrats claim credit for the amendment, and will doubtless push their claim with the new voters. The more intelligent of these, however, must see that the amendment could not have passed without a large republican support, since it required a two-thirds vote. The matter has some importance, as the republican majority in the state at the late election was less than two thousand, and it is by no means certain that a majority of the new foreign-born voters can safely be counted on to vote with the republicans. Nevertheless the removal of the restriction on suffrage was a commendable thing to do. No state now prescribes a property qualification for voters.

> to the chamber of deputies, may find his new political career short-lived. It was a burst of enthusiasm which elected him, but he is by no means the popular hero he is painted to be. He has no support among the working classes, and he expects no sympathy from the conservative republicans. His main strength lies with that effervescent class of Frenchmen who follow under any leadership which promises a dazzling military future. To hold the affections of such a fickle constituency requires a hero of Bonaparte's stamp. who can ride rough shod into the president's chair, and by a brilliant states manship fire the French people with military ardor. 'A Boulanger is no Napoleon, his present enthusiastic admirers will rapidly cool in ardor, and hiss Deputy Boulanger out of public notice.

> cenaries, threatens to prosecute the BEE for criminal libel for denouncing his gang of bogus policemen, and demanding that they be ordered to disband and disarm. The valiant captain should by all means carry out his threat. If it is criminal to denounce the lawless invasion of this city and state by non residents nired to club and shoot citizens under pretended authority as special policemen and deputy sheriffs we are ready to take the consequences. Meantime we advise the captain and his Hessians to pack their grip-sacks and disperse or we shall invoke the power of the courts of this state to declare what right the Pinkerton patrol has to play policeman and sheriff in Omaha or any other part of Nebraska.

that fund.

may take the cake.

Nashville American

It is not the hand that rocks the cradle but the hand that never had an opportunity to rock the cradle, that wants to rule the coun

Too Slight a Hand.

Take It Away.

If our folks are not mighty careful the Bashaw of Tanger will steal our navy some night and put it in a Morocco museum as an

It was left to Mr. Gould to prove to the public that he is a scandalmonger, and therefore a very weak man. Heretofore he has been credited with a very bright intellect.

Daniel is so favorite a name with the president that if we were buying pools on the chief justiceship, our first, last, and only choice would be Daniel Daniels of Daniels

Boston brains may furnish western people with books. But statistics show that the barley and broweries of the west supply Bos ton with its beer. "A fair exchange is no robbery."

Copyrighted in Ohio.

Chicago News.

It is now reported that the father of Governor Hill of New York was the captain of a canal boat. The nation will be told next that the governor formerly presided over the des tiny of a mule on a tow-path. But presiden tial candidates from Ohio have copyright on that story and John Sherman is prepared to enforce the all interlopers.

Reform in Spots.

plan-that is, that in states in which the re were to be resisted, but that in states i which the reform sentiment was weak the ought to be allowed to have their own way. not pretend to like it.

Too Many Candidates.

a substitute for the whole bill, accomplishng the same object in another way, to which Beck offered a silver inflation amendment similar to Plumb's, except that it replaces the notes of national banks retired with standard silver dollars to be coined in excess of the regular \$2,000,000 per month instead of with treasury notes. This is bad enough, but it is better than the other, because a sil ver dollar is money, if worth only 80 cents, and not a note of hand without security or limit.-[Copyrighted.

Hereafter every man who shall build ouse will have to pay tribute to the Sash, Door and Blind trust, which controls about three-fourths of the production of these essential articles in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. How contemptible must a people appear in the eyes of foreigners when they submit without a mur mur to wholesale extortion through gigantic combinations in restraint of trade, without slightest serious effort to curb or control the plunderers * * * In New York state the trusts have discovered the meaning of proposed legislatism against their interests. It means simply that the professional political ans have found a new set of victims to bleed The trusts rob the people and the politicians blackmail the trusts. This is American politics. A Statesman's View.

GENERAL BOULANGER, just elected York state democratic machinery completely in hand. Notwithstanding these rumors pro and con, and the movement last fall and

THE captain of the Pinkerton mer-

If the direct-tax repayment bill, over which a number of democratic congressmen are fillibustering, passes the two houses, something like \$15,000,000 will be divided among forty states and territories. This tax was levied on the states in the year 1861 by congress and was collected for only one year, and only in part of that year. It was a burdensome and unpopular measure and quickly repealed. Of this direct tax Nebraska is entitled to just \$19,312, which cuts a small figure beside the claim of New York for \$2,213,330. Dakota is, however, the most modest claimant of the country. For the sum of \$3,241 she will give the treasurer of the United States a receipt in full for all claims to

Takes the Cake.

New York Journal.

Boulanger means "baker," and it looks as if the famous French general of that name

New York Graphic

American freak.

A Scandalmonger.

A Favorite Name. Chicago News.

ville.

Beer and Brains. Kansas City Star.

New York World.

The mugwumps do not conceal their dis appointment at President Cleveland's course in regard to civil service. The Evening Posobserves that his policy seems to have been based "on the idea that the civil service ought to be reformed on a sort of local-option form sentiment was strong the spoilsmen This is what the World last your described as "reform in spots," and the independents do

St. Paul Plancer Press.

There are too many presidential candidates n the senate for the good of the country. It has apparently been shamed out of passing the bond purchase bill with Plumb's green-

The "Trust" Robbers.

Philadelphia Record,

Washington Critic. There are unthought thoughts And unkissed kisses, Sad for the boys And sadder for the misses. But sadder than these It may be stated, Is legislation That is unlegislated. The Presidential Outlook. To the Editor of the BEE: Your Washing ton correspondent recently announced the rumor that President Cleveland was seriously contemplating the withdrawal of his name from the race for the nomination: that his letter of declination had been written. etc. Still more recently came the report that Governor Hill, of New York, would soon announce the fact that he is out, and with this later rumor comes an intimation of Governor Hill's reasons-that for six weeks past Mr. Cleveland's friends have had the New

> during the winter to force Governor Hill, of New York, to the front as democratic presidential candidate; the alleged dissatisfaction of certain leaders of the party with the present administration, etc., as time passes the certainty of President Cleveland's renomination ceases to be questioned-it has now become an absolute recessity to the party, and the dissatisfied leaders cannot escape it if they would. Mr. Cleveland has the democratic party cornered he will secure a renomination, name the can didate for vice-president, and write or dictate the party platform. As a matter of fact, sustained by evidence, he has already indicated his man for the vice-presidential onors, and Governor Gray, of Indiana, is the man. To be thus able to defy the old-time In

diana democratic leaders, such as McDonald, Voorhees, Hoiman and Dick Bright, who at heart detest Governor Gray and at heart detest Governor Gray and look upon him as a renegade republican, a man who opposed then all through the democratic dark days of the war, and who as a republican leader in the state legislature forced through by a most arbitrary ruling the adoption of the amendments to the national constitution-with all this against him, the president's avowed preference for him evinces a consciousness of power on the part of Mr. Cleveland, equal to anything shown by Boss Tweed in his palmi-est days in New York City. And yet, in this presidential programme, Mr. Cleveland shows exceptional political sagacity, as the following conclusive reasons will clearly show: To be elected he must secure not less than 201 electoral votes. With the solid south-certain-he will have 153 votes. Add to these New York, thirty-six votes, which he believes to be equally certain, and there would still be twelve votes lacking, and essential to success. Neither Connecticut's six nor New Jersey's nine votes would be sufficient—together they would be—but Mr. Cleveland's tariff views will cost him the loss of the electoral vote of one if not of both these manufacturing states, and the loss o either with Indiana and he is beaten With exceptional good sense Mr. Cleveland has evidently determined to make the fight for Indiana's fifteen votes, and abandon to the republicans Connecticut and New Jer-sey. Adding Indiana's fifteen votes to New York's thirty-six, and 153 from the solid south will give him 204 votes to 197 for his opponent. It is then this Indiana vote he proposes to secure by the nomination of an Indiana man for vice president. He well renembers that the same tactics were success

ful in the election of '84. How can the republicans defeat this well devised plan of the democratic leader! It is well known that Mr. Cleveland and the democratic newspapers throughout the country have been morbidly anxious for the renomination of Mr. Blaine. Knowing his great popularity in all the absolutely certain republican states, and that he could probably carry most of them by larger majorities that any other man, they have counted on this strong following to carry him through the republican national convention, override the cooler and more calculating men, and force him with an outburst of enthusiasm on the party as their candidate and to certain de feat at the polls in November by about the

same vote as in 1884. As a man of political sagacity Mr. Blaine is more than a match for Mr. Cleveland and all his advisers combined. The "presidential ee" could not impair the soundness of his political judgment, and, consequently, he has quickly blocked the democratic programme by an unconditional and absolute withdrawal of his name from the list of candidates—and he did it because he meant it.

With Mr. Blaine out of the race, who of

those left in can, with greatest certainty, carry the doubtful states-Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey, or Indiana and one of the other two? For with Indiana and either Connecticut or New Jersey added to the states carried by Mr. Blaine four years ago, all of which states may now be counted as certain for the republican candidate, who ever he may be, and success is assured to the republicans. The veriest political dolt can see that to carry Pennsylvania by 100,000, Iowa by 40,000, Nebraska by 20,000, and all the other reliable republican states y corresponding majorities, and lose New York and Indiana, would do no good Indiana and Connecticut, or Indiana and New Jersey, must be carried, in addition to the states which gave their electoral votes for Blaine, for without these all such grand majorities would be as ashes to the lips It is assumed that New York cannot carried by the republicans this year, for th reason that they are not united, that the mugwump vote will remain with Mr. Cle land, and the prohibitionists will have ticket in the field and throw away on it from sixty to seventy-five thousand votes—three-fifths or more of them being cast by former republicans. For these reasons the republi-can vote in New York will probably fall short of the vote cast by them in 1884. New short of the vote cast by them in 1884. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana all went for Cleveland at the last presidential election. If Indiana and Connecticut can be taken from Cleveland this year and added to the states which yoted for Hlaine in '84, it gives the republicans 203 electoral votes to

The republicans must learn wisdom from their opponents and from their past experience. Mr. Cleveland proposes to secure the vote of Indiana by the nomination of Gov. ernor Gray as his vice presidential candidate What thee should the republicans do! Sim ply this: Nominate their candidate for pres-ident from Indiana, and their candidate for

ident from Indiana, and their candidate for vice president from one of the other doubtful states, Connecticut or New Jersey.

In the Chicago convention of 1860 a num-ber of distinguished and able men were sug-gested for the republican nomination. The man with the strongest following was the Hon. W. H. Seward, of New York. The delegation from Indiana was composed of very able were and they insisted on the nomvery able men, and they insisted on the non mation of a candidate who could with abso-lute certainty carry their state; they did not believe Mr. Seward could they believed Mr. Lincoln to only man who could render

state safe, and their urgent persistency fin-ally prevailed—Indiana named her candidate, Mr. Lincoln was nominated and elected and to-day the people of these "United" States are indebted to the firmness and sagacity of the republican leaders from Indiana for the blessings of the "free" country they now en-

Now, as in 1800, the Indiana delegates should be permitted to name the candidate with whom that state can, with absolute certainty, be carried in November. Who the man would be is as well known now as it was, prior to the convention of 1860, then known. The republicans of Indiana have already, and with singular unanimity, fixed upon the man, and a better, abler or more popular man for all the republican states could not be selected. This Indiana man should have on the ticket with him a man equally as distinguished, both as a soldier and statesman. The ticket then would read For president, Benj. Harrison, of Indiana for vice-president, Joseph R. Hawley, of Con-rection.

This ticket would carry every state that went for Blaine in 1884, with Indiana and Connecticut added, and would certainly be elected. And that is what the Chicago re-publican convention of ISSS has been called for-to nominate a ticket that can be elected.

STRONG PROTESTS ENTERED. Two Contractors Talk Out In Meeting

To the Council. Regan Bros. and Brennan & Co., of city hall contract fame, the Pinkertons, and the law-defying railroads of the city, took up an hour and a half's time of the city council last night, to the utter disregard of other business, and when the hands in the big clock tallied 9:30 the solons presented signs of drought and weariness and at that hour a motion was put and carried to adjourn until

treated to so much councilmanic oratory be fore for many moons. Speech making commenced when the board of public works turned in a squeal from Regan Bros. to the effect that they would do no cedar block paving on streets ordered in 1887 for the reason that the price of blocks had advanced, and furthermore that the council had not kept faith with them in putting streets in condition so that they could go on with the work when it was ordered. This bit of information inspired the question if the contractors were not compelled to carry ou their obligations. Some councilmen were of the opinion that they were, others didn't believe it was right to force the Regans, and some had doubts which they wanted the city attorney to clear up. Mr. Webster was not prepared to render a decision on so short a

look up the law. est on the heels of the Regan's polite letter of declination, came one from substitutes on the city hall contract, nan & Co., firmly protesting against the port of the special committee appointed the council to arbitrate the claim of the con

notice, and he was given until Saturday to

As soon as the clerk had finished reading the communication Councilman Lee arose and had it laid on the table until such time as the special committee made its report Following is Brennan & Co's, letter of object

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Council of the City of Omaha-Gentlemen: Here with we respectfully submit for your considerable and the city of eration our remonstrance to the arbitration made by the committee selected by your hon orable body to adjust our claim for work per formed and material furnished on the cithall. We were notified that we would no be permitted to be represented on said com mittee of arbitration, unless we notified the city engineer in writing who our representaive would be. In pursuance of this notice to us, we notified said city engineer on th 30th of March, 1888, that we had selected F M. Ellis, architect, to act for us on said com mittee. Said Ellis, who was willing and ready so to act, was not permitted to act with said committee. True, Mr. E. J. Brennan, of our firm, was at times permitted to be present at some of the meetings of said committee, but at most of said meetings he was not permitted to be present. We further respectfully except to the report of said arbi tration committee for the following reasons
1. Said committee measured in the worl 1. Said committee measured in the work done by us, 1,106 cubic yards of stone ma sonry at \$11 per cubic yard—\$12,166. To this we object for the following reasons: The stone on board the cars at Jackson street, Omaha, cost \$13.50 per cubic yard; haulin same to the building from Jackson stree 75c per cubic yard; setting said stone \$4.03 per cubic yard; sand and cement \$65c pe cubic yard, making a total of \$18.95 pe cubic yard which would make the who mount-1,106 yards of stone masonry \$20,

2. As allowed by your committee, 6,180 square feet footing at 60c per square foot, \$3,708. To this we object as follows: Footings on board the cars at Jackson street Omaha, cost 55c per square foot, setting 10c per square foot, mortar 3c per square foot. making a total of 70c per square foot-6,18 square feet footings at 70c per square foot-

3. 1.114 square Ashlar cut at 30c per square foot—\$331.20, as allowed by your committee.
To this we object as unfair and
unreasonable for the following reasons: First, the measurement is not as agreed upon, the syrface measurement, according to the city engineer's figures, ought to be 2,207 square feet, and we can prove that for cut ing this class of work 85c is a fair and sonable figure; 2,207 square feet Ashlar cut at 35c per square foot, \$772.45.

 Eleven clean cut traps at \$1.87%, \$20.62. as allowed by your committee. These cleanouts (Barret's improved) were expressly or dered, and they cost in Boston \$5 each; ex pressage on same to Omaha, \$20.25, and set tidg 50c each. Total cost, \$80.75.
5. Fifty cubic yards stone delivered on the

ground at \$8 per cubic yard, as allowed, \$400 We object to this, because we know the there is od the ground 90 cubic yards and b cause each cubic yard cost on the ground \$14.25, a total for stone ground, \$1.282.50. 6. 9,881 cubic yards excavation at 35 \$3,458.25, as allowed by your cammittee. object to this because there has been no al-lowance for the dirt delivered on Douglas street and on the alley be tween Harney and Farnam streets ordered placed by Chairman House and the engineer and further the measurement is not correct we claim 11,000 cubic yards at 45c per cubi yard, \$4,950.

7. Your committee allows for extra ma-sonry \$450. We claim for the same at least \$1,000. For extra labor for cutting jambs caused by changes made by the architect and superintendent of the building. We were allowed nothing by your committee for this

work. We claim \$500. The foregoing are the objections we make, and to those we specially refer your honora-ble bedy. We ask only for fair treatment. We are willing that the questions in disput be submitted to arbitration, but we respect fully yet carnestly urge that we be accorded the arbitrators. That is to say, let the arbi- has averaged \$200.

trators be three in number, the council select one, we one and these two a third, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. F. BRENNAN & Co.

Accompanying the foregoing was the approach which is presented.

pended, which, too, went to sleep on the Honorable the Mayor and the City At the Conneil-Gentlemens nest of the contractors the city hall basement I have the honor to state that at the time the contract was let the price of Colorado sandstone was 55 cents per cubic foot for rough footing. for dimension stone; that in April, 1887, for

for dimension stone; that in April, 1887, for a valuable consideration, the price was reduced to 40 cents to Messrs, Brennan & Whalen, the sub-contractors. Yours, etc., C. D. Woolworth.

Councilman Kespar then began an on-slaught on the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads by offering a resolution that stops be taken at once to compel them to put the crossings at Fourteenth street in a safe and passable condition. He was reminded by passable condition. He was reminded by other meabers that the council had been trying to do this thing for many years, but that the efforts had proven of but little avail. It was the unanimous belief of ail present, however, that the city should keep "hammerin away" at these haughty corporations until they come to time, so Mr. Kaspar's petition was received and placed on

Some talk was indulged in when the police and fire commission seut in their response to Councilman Ford's resolution offered a week ago asking them "by what authority the Pinkertons were allowed in the city to arrest and abuse 'old-time citizens.' " To this query and abuse 'old-time citizens.' To this query the commission said that they were not aware that any 'old-tim citizens' had been arrested or abused, and there left the subject. This evasive answar was an incentive for some humorous threats and hot words. Councilman Hascall suggested that the commission had been locking over the list of 'old-time citizens' kent by them and found. citizens" kept by them and found they word not the parties referred to, thus the basis for 7:30 p. m. to-morrow, much to the evident chagrin of the lobby, who had not been their answer. Councilman Lowry said he knew of "old time citizens" who had been assulted and arrested by Pinkertons, and Councilmrn Ford assured his hearers that he could point out several instances himself. He insisted that the mayor, the commissioners and the sheriff had no legal right to make specials out of those fellows, and he volunteered for one, if the council would give him authority, to raise a force that would arrest every one of the Pinkertons and make them show by what authority they were arresting and abusing 'old time citizens.'

A number of councilmen favored the couching of Ford's resolution in different anguages, in effect asking the mayer notify the council at the special meeting to be held Thursday night by what authority the Pinkertons are serving as special police-men. This was accepted, and the councilmen went home.

ALTUSEMENTS.

Booth and Barrett in "The Merchant of Venice."

Boyd's opera house was packed again last night, with the best of society, culture and refinement in the city represented in the audience. It was comedy night, and the play was "The Merchant of Venice," given with the following distribution of parts: Shylock. Mr. Edwin Booth Bassanio Mr. Lawrence Barrett Antonio Mr. John A. Land Gratiano Mr. Charles B. Hanford Lorenzo Mr. Lawrence Hanley Salanio Mr. L. J. Henderson Salarina Mr. Kendall Weston

Solario Mr. Charles Kochler
Duke of Nenice Mr. Charles Collins Tubal Mr. Edwin Royle
Old Gopbo Mr. Ben G. Rogers Stephano Mr. Walter Thomas Leonardo Mr. James Morris Miss Minna K. Gal Portia..... Nerissa Miss Gabrielle Townsend Jew of to day; not like the modern Jew as seen in this country and England, as a man among men, as good as any and as well treated, according to his qualification of cul-ture, refinement and deserts as a gentleman, Shylock lived at war with the Christian, he was mocked at public places, spit upon and cursed by the young bloods of the day. He hoarded while they wasted; he was thrifty and they were spendthrifts. The men who insulted Shylock cursed his race, mocked his religion and despised him as they would a dog, robbed him of his wealth and his precious daughter. Is it any wonder that he de-manded the fulfillment of his bond. He conquers his great love for money. That is of-fered him twice over. He is cold, pitiless, cruel, malignant. He is revenge, and he is about to take revenge, which is all the sweeter because he can take it under the cover of law, in a court of justice, and he can cut it from the vitals of a handsome chris-tian, who is idelized by his friends. With what zest he sharpens his knife, and with flendish eyes he glares upon his victim. It is the supreme moment when the breast is bared for him to cut. When the tables are turned on him and he sees how impossible it is to carry out the provisions of his bond, revenge dies.

The love of money lives again and he clutches the bags of gold offered by Bassanio. The gold is denied him; his interest, and even his principal. What a broken, poor old man he cn. He says they may as well take his Then he is pitied for his loneiy, joyless To see Edwin Booth act Shylock is to then. see all this. He plays on all the keys set for the character by the master, and gives full force and color to the motives that inspired Shylock's actions. It was a grand perform-ance. The next character of most interest in the comedy was that of Portia, one of the most perfect of Shakespeare's women. Juliet was all heart with but little brain. Desde-

and Mr. John A. Lane a fine Antonia. The Gobbes of Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Fawcett were delightful bits of acting. Congregational Missions. The board of directors of the Nebraska Home Missionary society met yesterday morning in this city. There were present Rev. A. F. Sherrill, of this city, chairman; Rev. David B. Perry, president of Doans coffege at Crete; Hon. Charles West, of Lincoln, who is acting as secretary in the absence of Rev. E. H. Ashmun, and Rev. John L. Maile, the superintendent and treasurer. The work consisted in closing up the affasts of the society, this being the last meeting of the year. During the last twelve months the association has received from various \$30,000, which it has expended in the aid of Congregational churches in this state. There Nebraska about 150 churches, of

which fifty are self-supporting. The aid to each of the assisted churches during the year

mona was silly and ladiscreet. She married a Moor. Portin was lovely, joyous and highly intellectual, and full of romance and love,

withal, and used her wealth beautifully of

made a handsome and intelligent Bassanio

music, flowers and the arts. Mr. Barrett

SPRING OVERCOATS.



Most men would like a Spring Over coat, but imagine they cannot afford it. Jones will this week offer 3 elegant styles of Spring Overcoats in fine Casaimere and Cheviot Fabrics at \$9.75 each. One style is Satin lined throughout, and the others are Satin faced. The regular value of these Coats is \$15.00, but Jones wants every man to have a Spring Overcoat. Another bargain is a fine Brown Cassimere Overvoal at \$6.00; ask to see it.

GETTING POSTED. Clothier, 1309 Farnan Street JONES, American